

AC. 44591/1 ILKESTON

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

Annual Health and
School Medical
Report.

For the Year 1926,

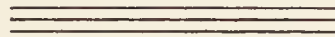
BY

CECIL E. E. HERINGTON,

M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of
the Isolation Hospital, Superintendent of Maternity
Home, and School Medical Officer.

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.



HEALTH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor	Councillor C. V. MOORE
G. W. WOOLLISCROFT)	„ J. RICHARDSON
Councillor J. WOOLLEY (<i>Chairman</i>)	„ J. E. SMITH
Alderman ARTHUR HENSHAW	„ W. SMITH
„ W. SHAKSPEARE	„ A. WORSNOP
„ S. SHAW	Mrs. W. BOSTOCK
„ E. SMITH	„ MITCHELL
Councillor H. E. BEARDSLEY	„ McINTYRE
„ G. H. BROUGHTON	„ S. SHAW
„ W. CUTTS	„ R. H. STARR
„ A. HENSHAW	„ S. SHELLEY
„ W. LACEY	„ L. SQUIRES
„ L. MIDGLEY	
„ J. H. MILLARD	

GENERAL WORKS & HOUSING COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor	Councillor J. A. MACDONALD
G. W. WOOLLISCROFT)	„ S. MANNERS
Alderman H. MOSS (<i>Chairman</i>)	„ J. H. MILLARD
„ S. SHAW	„ J. PROCTOR
„ E. SMITH	„ J. RICHARDSON
„ W. TATHAM	„ F. G. ROBINSON
Councillor H. E. BEARDSLEY	„ J. E. SMITH
„ G. H. BROUGHTON	„ W. SMITH
„ W. CUTTS	„ A. WORSNOP
„ A. HENSHAW	
„ W. LACEY	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (1926).

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital :—

CECIL E. E. HERINGTON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Obstetric Physician to the Maternity Home and Medical Officer to Central
Welfare Centre :—*

ARTHUR DOBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer (appointed by Derbyshire County Council) :—

B. S. NICHOLSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

JOSEPH B. DURO, C.R.S.I.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspector :—

C. E. ADCOCK.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :—

Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B.

Miss M. A. SHAKSPEARE, C.M.B.

Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B.

Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B.

Matron Isolation Hospital :—

Miss A. M. JOHNSTON.

Matron, Maternity Home :—

Miss L. WELLS, C.M.B.

*Tuberculosis Nurse and Inspector of Midwives (appointed by
Derbyshire County Council).*

Miss R. HANKINSON, C.M.B.

Clerks :—

Miss L. TRUEMAN

Miss H. CLARKE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, MATERNITY
AND CHILD WELFARE AND HOUSING COMMITTEES OF THE
BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

TOWN HALL,

ILKESTON,

May, 1927.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 29th Annual Health Report of the Borough for the year 1926.

As I commenced my duties here on December 1st, 1926, the greater part of this report of necessity deals with the work which was done in the time of my predecessor, Dr. R. De V. King, most of the comments I make therefore, emanate from information I have obtained from others and not from my own observations.

Circular 743 issued by the Ministry of Health on December 20th, 1926, requires that this report shall be an "Ordinary Report," that is, a Report of a more simple character than the full Survey Report which the Medical Officer of Health was asked to prepare last year.

A feature of outstanding importance is the existence in the Borough of a large number of pail closets, this should prick the "sanitary consciences" of the most sceptical of the citizens of Ilkeston, and I am sure the news that these are to be converted into water closets will be welcomed by all. The Ministry of Health sanctioned a loan for this purpose early in 1927.

Broadly speaking the activities of a Health Department should be applied in two main directions ; the first and the most apparent

is the removal or mitigation of existing hygienic evils, the second and most important is so to educate the people that they will condemn everything which fails to come up to the sanitary standard, and that standard should be set high. Briefly, the universal slogan should be "Every man his own M.O.H."

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the support and help I have received from the Committee and the Staff of the Public Health Department.

Yours obediently,

CECIL HERINGTON

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres—land and inland water)	..	..	2,526
Population :—			
Census, 1911	..	..	32,266
Estimated 1926	..	..	32,960
Estimated 1925	..	..	33,750
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	..	..	6,680
No. of families or separate occupiers (1921)	..	..	7,094
Rateable Value 1926	..	..	£116,604
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	£486
Rates 15/-, plus 3/- supplementary rate.			

It will be seen from the above figures that the Registrar General estimates that the population of Ilkeston has decreased by 790 between the middle of 1925 and 1926. In view of the fact that during this period the excess of births over deaths is 341, 39 new houses have been erected and the roll of electors has been increased by 31 it is difficult to see how this can be. I have submitted these facts to the Registrar General, but he is not prepared to revise the estimate; he evidently assumes that the migration to the South Yorkshire coalfields which I am informed took place in years gone by is still in progress.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	Total	M	F	Birth
Legitimate	655	332	323	Rate.
Illegitimate	28	13	15	20.72
				Death Rate
Deaths.	342	171	171	10.38
No. of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child Birth :—				
From sepsis	..	..	..	2
From other causes	..	..	..	3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate	..	..	82.4
Illegitimate	..	..	107.1
Total	..	..	83.4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..		0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			11
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)			8

Births.

The births numbered 683 of which 28 were illegitimate, this gives a percentage of 4.9 illegitimate births per hundred total births. It will be seen from the following table that there has been an appreciable fall in both the birth rate and the number of total births as compared with the year 1925, but the rate for Ilkeston is well above that for England and Wales and the 158 towns with comparable populations.

			1925	1926	Increase + Decrease -
Birth Rate	..	..	21.36	20.72	— .64
Total Births	..	..	721	683	— 38
Males	..	..	366	345	— 21
Females	..	..	355	338	— 15
Birth Rate of 158 towns with					
population 20,000 to 50,000	..		18.3	17.6	— .7
Birth Rate England and Wales			18.0	17.8	— .5

The illegitimate birth rate has increased from 4.43 to 4.9 per 100 total births. Although the figures we are dealing with are too limited to enable us to draw definite conclusions from this, it may be stated that it has been observed on many occasions in many districts that at times of industrial depression the number of illegitimate births tends to increase.

Deaths.

The death rate of 10.38 per 1,000 of the estimated population may be regarded as satisfactory, particularly when one bears in mind the fact that our population is probably in excess of the figure as estimated by the Registrar General. This is the lowest death rate in the history of the Borough with the exception of that for the year 1922 when it was 9.6.

For purposes of comparison I give below a table showing the death rates of Ilkeston and other areas.

1925	Ilkeston	..	..	..	..	12·2
1926	Ilkeston	..	..	..	..	10·38
„	Urban' Sanitary Districts in the County of Derby	..	..	..	..	10·68
„	158 Towns in England and Wales with population of 20,000—50,000	..	..	..	..	10·6
„	105 Great Towns and County Boroughs including London	..	..	..	..	11·6
„	England and Wales	..	..	..	..	11·6

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough is 342, there were 171 of each sex. Bronchitis easily heads the list of causes with 50, Cancer follows next in order of frequency with 29, Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Pneumonia each account for 27. Usually Cancer claims more females and Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Arterio Sclerosis more males, but in Ilkeston the reverse was the case in 1926.

It is gratifying to note that the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis continues to diminish, only 19 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1926, as against 25 the previous year, this gives a Phthisis death rate of ·57.

Below is given a table which analyses the causes of the 342 deaths, and the ages at which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75-up		Total		Total all ages and Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Certified	32	27	9	2	1	8	6	3	10	7	18	32	44	29	33	34	13	25	166	167	333
Uncertified	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	5	4	9
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	4	4	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	5	6	6	-	1	16	13	29
Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	2	8	1	5	8	19	27
Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6	4	4	4	1	1	13	13	26
Arterio Sclerosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	2	5	7
Bronchitis	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	8	3	9	11	5	3	28	22	50
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	5	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	14	13	27
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5
Diarrhœa, etc.(under 2 years)	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	6	7
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and parturition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, prema- ture birth	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	24
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Other deaths from Violence	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	9	3	12
Other defined Diseases ..	5	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	5	4	5	5	2	4	8	24	26	50
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	5	2	7
ALL CAUSES	33	28	9	2	1	8	6	3	10	7	18	32	45	30	36	35	13	26	171	171	342

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand births or the infantile mortality rate is regarded as a most sensitive index of the health of a community. Of necessity in a small district this index must be considered as less representative of the facts than it would be in a large area, nevertheless, the drop in this figure from 110·95 in 1925 to 83·4 in the year under review is extremely satisfactory.

The total number of infants who died under one year of age was 57, three of these were illegitimate. Twenty-four were registered as having died of "Congenital debility, malformation and premature birth." It is hoped that the increasing attention that is being given to Ante-natal care will considerably lessen this figure.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Prematurity, Debility										
Congenital conditions, etc.	48	48	48	36	38	37	24	24	37	24
Diarrhœa, Enteritis, etc.	4	8	4	9	6	3	9	5	6	8
Respiratory Diseases	24	13	32	20	26	16	19	20	26	19
Miscellaneous or unknown	17	18	12	27	13	9	15	6	8	11
TOTALS	93	87	97	92	83	65	67	55	80	62
Births	733	708	734	929	897	775	734	728	721	683
INFANT MORTALITY RATES :										
Ilkeston	129	94	129	99	92	83	91	75	110	83
England and Wales ..	97	97	89	80	83	77	69	75	75	70

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council.

- (1) *Fever.* The Borough Isolation Hospital situate at Little Hallam, has accommodation for 22 patients. A full description of this hospital is given in the Survey Report for the year 1925.

- (2) *Small-Pox.* No separate institution is provided for the treatment and isolation of Small-pox. When cases of this disease arise they are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and any patients who may be therein are previously transferred to one of the hospitals at Basford, Draycott or Derby.
- (3) *Tuberculosis.* Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis are provided by the County Council, and patients are selected by the County Tuberculosis Officer for admission to these institutions. The patients from the Borough are sent to the following institutions :—
 Penmore—14 beds for advanced males.
 Walton—60 beds for males, 50 for females.
 Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital—50 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (4) *Maternity.* The Corporation Maternity Home has 9 beds, it is described in detail in last year's Annual Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO ILKESTON MATERNITY HOME.

NUMBER OF BEDS	..	9
ADDRESS		Park Avenue, Ilkeston.

INFORMATION REQUIRED		PARTICULARS.
(1) No. of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1926	One.	
(2) No. of cases admitted during 1926	127—125 labours.	
(3) Average duration of stay	14 days.	
(4) No. of cases delivered by		
(a) Midwives	109	
(b) Doctors	16	
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance.	39	
(a) Ante-natal	6—4 Albuminuria. 2 Justo Minor Pelvis.	

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS,
(b) during labour.	12—2 Placenta Prævia 1 Ante-partum hæmorrhage. 5 Unreduced Occipito Posterior. 1 Uterine Inertia. 2 Rigid Outlets. 1 Unsatisfactory condition of patient and Albuminuria.
(c) after labour (state separately number of ruptured perineums which required suture)	11—9 Lacerated Perineum. 1 Abscess of breast. 1 Hæmaturia—Acute Nephritis.
(d) for infant.	10—4 Feeble condition. 6 Skin Eruption.
(6) No. of cases notified as— (a) puerperal fever, &c. (b) „ pyrexia (i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4°F for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period) with result of treatment in each case.	Nil.
(7) No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum.	Nil.
(8) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case.	Nil.
(9) No. of cases of “Inflammation of the Eyes,” however slight.	Two slight.
(10) No. of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed.	Two (1) Supplementary feeds—mother insufficient milk. (2) Artificially fed during the third week—mother unmarried. Infant sent to Children’s Home.
(11) No. of maternal deaths with causes.	Two (1) Polyuria. (2) Placenta Prævia—Heart Failure. Emergency admitted 10-30 a.m. Died 6-40 p.m. 12/7/26.
(12) No. of foetal deaths. (a) stillborn	Two (1) Premature 2 months—patient had a fall at the end of three months pregnancy—loss of Liquor Amnii since. (2) Albuminuria—?Uterine Fibroid. Condition poor at Birth.
(b) within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post-mortem examination if obtainable.	Two (1) Placenta Prævia. (2) History of 6 months pregnancy—convulsions. General debility due to prematurity.

- (5) *Children.* There is no hospital in the area provided specially for treating diseases of children, but children receive treatment at the Ilkeston, Nottingham and Derby hospitals. None of these institutions are subsidised by the Corporation, but fares are granted to necessitous parents when their children are receiving treatment in hospitals at a distance from the town.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area except that supplied by the Poor Law Authority at Basford.

Inspector Nottingham, of the N.S.P.C.C., does invaluable work on behalf of neglected children.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) *For infectious cases.* A horse-drawn ambulance which belongs to the Corporation is provided, the horse is hired as required from a local contractor.
- (b) *For non-infectious and accident cases.* A Red Cross ambulance is kept at the Corporation stables and may be obtained by application to the Borough Surveyor's office, between 9-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m., and to the Police Station at other times. A nominal fee is charged for its use, and in necessitous cases the fee is remitted.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

SITUATION.		MEDICAL OFFICER IN ATTENDANCE.	WHEN HELD.	ACCOMMODATION	PROVIDED BY.
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	(1) Albert Street	Dr. Dobson	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	Ilkeston Corporation.
	(2) Cotmanhay	M.O.H.	Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.	2 rooms	do.
Ante-natal Clinic	Maternity Home	Dr. Glen Bott	1st Monday in month 2—5 p.m.	Consultation & waiting room	do.
School Clinic	Albert Street	M.O.H.	Daily 10—12 M.O.H. attends Tuesdays and Thursdays.	3 rooms	do
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Albert Street	Dr. Nicholson	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m.	3 rooms	Derbyshire C.C.
V.D. Treatment Centres	(1) 35 North Church St., Nottingham.	—	—	—	Nottingham C.B.C.
	(2) Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby	—	—	—	Derby C.C. and C.B.C. jointly.

In addition to the Clinics specified in the preceding table, Dental and Refraction Clinics are held periodically in the Albert Street premises.

There are no Day Nurseries provided by the Corporation.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Whole time. Salary contribution under Public Health Acts.

Temporary Assistant School Medical Officer. Part time. Salary contribution by Exchequer Grants.

Sanitary Inspector. Whole time. Salary contribution under Public Health Acts (fully qualified).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Whole time, unqualified—whole of salary borne by ratepayers

Health Visitors. Four fully qualified nurses with C.M.B. Certificates. They give half their time to the School Medical Service. A moiety of their salaries is paid by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* Two Nursing Associations exist in the Borough, the Ilkeston and Cotmanhay Nursing Associations. The funds for these are raised by voluntary effort and contributions paid by the members. The nurses work under the direction of the local medical practitioners and undertake the nursing of such diseases as measles, pneumonia and influenza when requested to do so by the local authority; the latter subsidises the associations to the extent of £20 per annum for these services.

(b) *Midwives.* There are 10 midwives practising in the Borough, of whom 6 are certificated, the remainder being “bona fide.” Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the Corporation for work on the district.

Chemical Work.

Analyses of milk, water sewage effluents, etc., are performed by the County Analyst when required.

Legislation in Force.

(1) General Adoptive Acts in force.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II. to V. inclusive, adopted 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890, adopted 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II., V., VI., ; III., Secs. 34 to 50 inclusive ; IV., Secs. 52 to 66 inclusive and Sec. 68 ; X., Secs. 92, 93 and 95, adopted December, 1911.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II. to V. inclusive, adopted March 1st, 1926.

(2) By-laws relating to Public Health in force.

Slaughter Houses, 1893 ; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, 1907.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1914. Common Lodging Houses, 1914.

Nuisances, 1915.

New Streets and Buildings, 1926.

INFANT WELFARE.

There are two Infant Welfare Centres provided by the Corporation. At these centres babies are regularly weighed, and examined by the Medical Officer in attendance. The mothers are given advice and practical instruction on infant management and feeding.

Two health visitors attend each centre and in addition one co-opted lady member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, usually kindly gives her services. Dr. Dobson attends the Central Clinic in Albert Street, the Medical Officer of Health attends the one in Cotmanhay Road.

The value of the work done by Infant Welfare Centres cannot be measured, but it is significant that since the inception of these institutions the infantile mortality rate in this country has been halved.

The attendances at the two Centres are given below.

Albert Street.

Individual cases.	Total attendances	Examined by Doctor.	Infants under one year.	Toddlers
510	1738	204	1143	595

Cotmanhay.

304	997	173	655	342
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Summary of Health Visitors' Reports for 1926.

Births Notified (twins 13) (triplets 1)	..	..	694
Males	..	..	360
Females	..	..	334
Still Births	..	..	30
Died within a few days	..	..	11
Attended by Medical Practitioners	..	..	72
Attended by Midwives only	..	..	497
Admitted to Maternity Home	..	..	125
Total number of visits paid	..	..	6472
Children weighed	..	..	648
Average weight	..	..	7.4
Breast fed at birth	..	..	630
Bottle fed at birth	..	..	8
Breast and bottle fed at birth	..	..	2
Spoon fed at birth	..	..	5
Pre-natal cases visited	..	..	11
Outside the Borough	..	..	9

Applications for Free Milk.

Milk was supplied free in 2897 cases to nursing and expectant mothers, and ailing children under the age of 5 years under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease is set out in the following Table :

Disease.	No. notified.	No. removed to hospital.	Total Deaths.
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	35	17	11
Tuberculosis other forms	7	2	1
Scarlet Fever	38	35	—
Erysipelas ..	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	—
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1	—	1
Pneumonia	12	—	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	5	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	4	—	—
Chicken Pox	97	—	—

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING 1926.

Age Group.	Sex.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.
0— 1	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
	F	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1— 2	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 3	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3— 4	M	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4— 5	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	M	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	21	17	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
10—15	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	M	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
35—45	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
	F	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	1
45—65	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Up-wards	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total all ages	M	48	10	1	3	2	—	5	—	—
	F	49	28	—	9	1	1	5	4	5
Grand Total		97	38	1	12	3	1	10	4	5

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-eight cases of this disease occurred in 1926, compared with seventeen the previous year, none of the cases proved fatal. Of these, thirty-five cases were removed to hospital, the remaining three being treated at home. Fortunately, Scarlet Fever still retains the characteristics of a mild disease, but there is no guarantee that it will continue to do so. Epidemiology affords numerous examples of diseases which after varying periods of innocuity suddenly and with no apparent cause, assume a virulent form which results in the wholesale slaughter of its victims.

Diphtheria.

This disease was absent from the Borough during the year under review.

Small-Pox.

Although cases of Small-Pox occurred in many districts in close proximity, Ilkeston remained free during 1926.

Forty-seven cases from Derby County Borough were nursed in our Sanatorium between January and April, the Corporation received 12/- per day for each case.

Chicken-Pox.

Chicken-Pox is still notifiable locally on account of the occasional confusion of this disease with Small-Pox. Ninety-seven cases occurred in 1926.

Measles.

No exact information is available with regard to the prevalence of this disease as it is not notifiable in this area. Notification of measles may be required by a local authority, but as the most infectious stage is that preceding the rash, it is doubtful whether notification would be of any material advantage in checking an epidemic.

Puerperal Fever.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified and two cases were certified as having died from this cause.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations 1926, this disease became notifiable as from October 1st, 1926. The Regulations give the following definition of Puerperal Pyrexia : "Any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as Puerperal Fever under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4°F. (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

Many conditions which escaped notification as Puerperal Fever are brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health as the result of these Regulations, and there is good reason to anticipate a material fall in the maternal mortality rate in consequence.

Since October 1st four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926, came into operation on October 1st, 1926, they impose on the medical practitioner the duty of notifying all cases of this disease to the M.O.H., and relieve the midwife in attendance of the obligation of so doing. The M.O.H. is responsible for seeing that effective treatment is secured, and has to report the circumstances to the County M.O.H. Particulars of the three notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are given in the following table :

Cases Notified.	TREATED		Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	2	1	2	1	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.

A supply is kept in the Public Health office and at the Sanatorium, and is available for the use of medical practitioners.

Pathological Investigations.

Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out in the County Laboratory at Derby by arrangement with the County Council. Outfits for bacteriological diagnosis are kept in the Health Office for the use of medical practitioners.

Vaccinations by M.O.H.

I am informed that no vaccinations were performed by the M.O.H during 1926.

Disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out at the Sanatorium by means of an up-to-date steam disinfector. Infected premises are treated by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the Borough was 18, of these one was not notified, thus giving a ratio of 17 notified deaths to 1 not notified. It will be gathered that the notification of Tuberculosis in this district is fairly complete.

The Tuberculosis Scheme is carried out by the County Council. Dr. Nicholson, the Tuberculosis Officer attends the Dispensary in Albert Street, on Wednesday mornings and afternoons.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
15	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
20	3	5	—	—	1	3	—	—
25	5	3	—	2	1	4	—	—
35	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	16	4	3	6	11	—	1

The returns of new and old patients attending the Ilkeston Dispensary during 1926 are tabulated below.

RETURN OF NEW PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1926.

AGE	Males		Females		Total attendances	No. found Tuberculous	No. of pulmonary cases.	No. of Non-pulmonary cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment	No. under observation	No. died	No. discharged	No. transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive	No. of Ex-servicemen
Over 15 years of age	..	22	19	102	24	23	1	11	2	3	7	—	18	1	1	11	5	5
Under 15 years of age		12	16	80	12	8	4	5	1	7	1	1	18	—	—	5	2	—

Non-pulmonary cases :—Spine 1, Hip 1, Abdomen 2, Knee and Elbow 1.

RETURN OF OLD PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1926.

AGE.	Males		Females		Total attendances	No. found Tuberculous	No. of pulmonary cases.	No. of Non-pulmonary cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment	No. under observation	No. died	No. discharged	No. transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive	No. of Ex-servicemen
Over 15 years of age	..	62	41	191	102	94	8	6	1	12	1	9	20	5	5	6	2	28
Under 15 years of age	..	31	11	122	39	15	24	1	0	17	3	0	15	2	2	2	—	—

Non-pulmonary cases :—Spine 3, Eyes 3, Hip 6, Glands 15, Abdomen 3, Lupus 2.

**SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, ACREAGE, POPULATION AND SANITARY
CONVENIENCES OF THE SEPARATE WARDS. DECEMBER, 1926.**

Municipal Borough of ILKESTON by Wards.	Area in Statute acres, (land and inland water).	Population by Wards. (Census 1921)	Number of Houses.	Approx. number of Ashbins.	Number of Pail- Closets. (Total).	Number of Ashpits. (Dry).	Number of Privy Middens.	Number of Slop- water Closets.	Number of Water- Closets. (approx.)
ILKESTON.	2526	32,266	6943	5425	2232	438	16	319	4946
North Ward	497	6064	1316	1003	414	90	9	49	920
Granby Ward	204	4207	853	665	355	56	1	18	518
Market Ward	216	6672	1384	1007	607	118	3	92	768
Victoria Ward	529	3540	810	675	188	49	1	15	748
Old Park Ward	306	5677	1211	968	243	56	2	68	987
South Ward..	774	6106	1369	1107	425	69	—	77	1005

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL—1926.

Approximate number of houses with					Number of defective Privies improved.
Privy-middens.	Pail-closets.	Water-closets.	Slop-water closets.	Number of houses converted from Privy-middens to Water-closets since January, 1926.	
(a) 22	(b) 2303	(c) 4703	(d) 319	(e) 3 Privy-middens converted into 7 Water-closets.	Nil.
In whole District ..					

NOTE—(a) Total number of Privy-middens 16, of these 3 are shared by 6 houses which are adjacent to the sewer and are therefore convertible to Water-closets, and 13 are shared by 16 houses which cannot reach the sewer and are therefore not convertible.
 (b) Total number of Pail-closets 2232, shared by 2303 houses, etc.
 (c) Total number of Water-closets 4946, shared by 4703 houses, etc.
 (d) Number of Slop-water closets is 319, shared by 319 houses, etc.
 (e) In addition 3 Pail-closets have been converted into 3 Water-closets since January, 1926, and 2 additional Water-closets, and 6 additional Pails (Stanton Ironworks) have been provided.

The term Houses, etc., in this table includes dwelling places, churches, chapels, schools, factories and workshops.
 In addition to the above there are approximately 8 Caravans, etc. having Pails, which are temporary structures and are not included in the above totals.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Parts of Urban Districts or (in Rural Districts) Parishes in which Scavenging is carried out.	Population of separate areas for which there is Public Scavenging.	If done by			Total cost throughout district during year.	Cost per house per annum.	Refuse Tips.
		Servants of Council	Under Contract	Occupiers of houses			
WHOLE BOROUGH ..	32,266	No.	Yes.	No.	£4,524/8/2	12/8.3	Tipped on land at Gallows Inn and filling up land at the Recreation Ground spread in layers 5 feet deep and covered with soil.

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS.

	South Ward.	Old Park Ward.	Market Ward.	Granby Ward.	North Ward.	Victoria Ward.	Totals.
Number of Houses with Pail-closets ..	358	241	597	355	414	187	2152
Lock-up Shops with Pail-closets ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Factories and Workshops with Pail- Closets	53	1	9	—	—	—	63
Churches, Chapels and Schools with Pails	12	—	—	—	—	1	13
TOTALS ..	425	243	607	355	414	188	2232
Number of Houses without a separate Convenience (using other Pails)	6	6	28	15	16	10	71

Total number of Houses, Churches, Chapels, Schools, Factories and Workshops with Pail-closet accommodation—2303.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

Showing Annual Return for the past Three Years of loads removed.

YEAR	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
1924 ..	11,757	3,561	85	4,058	19,461
1925 ..	12,265	3,316	41	4,110	19,732
1926 ..	12,627	3,351	41	4,172	20,191

An investigation made in May, 1922, by taking loads of refuse from various parts of the Borough and having them weighed showed an average weight of One Ton per load of ASHBIN REFUSE, and One Ton, Three Hundred-weights per load of ASHPIT REFUSE. On the 7th October, 1922, one of the pan-carts used for night-soil scavenging was filled with water to six inches above the axle by means of a closet pail with a capacity of $9\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, the cart contained 18 pailfulls of water, the net weight being $15\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

Showing Monthly Returns for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

MONTH	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
January	1062	302	14	353	1,731
February	985	307	4	315	1,611
March	1129	271	6	344	1,750
April ..	1040 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	332	1,625
May ..	1051 $\frac{1}{2}$	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	341	1,734
June ..	1057	280	—	353	1,690
July ..	1024	304	—	360	1,688
August	1019	202	—	368	1,589
Sept. ..	993	325	—	347	1,665
October	1022	284	3	342	1,651
Nov. ..	1122	234	—	338	1,694
Dec. ..	1122	261	—	379	1,762
Totals ..	12,627	3,351	41	3,172	20,191

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION EXISTING JANUARY, 1927.

Situation of Privies that are able to drain into Public Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
No. 5 Factory Lane ..	1	2	1
Nos. 43 and 44 Station Rd.	1	2	2
Nos. 49a, 50 & 51 Bath St.	1	2	3
TOTALS ..	3	6	6

Situation of Privies that are unable to drain into Public Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
Nos. 2, 3, 21 Church St. ..	3	3	3
Bentley's Farm, Cotmanhay	1	1	1
No. 1 Fish Ponds	1	2	1
Nos. 20, 21, 27 Heanor Rd.	3	3	3
No. 10 Duke Street ..	1	1	1
No. 52 King Street	1	2	1
Nos. 27 and 28 Station Rd.	1	2	2
Nos. 45, 46, 47 Nottm. Rd.	1	2	3
No. 4 Larklands	1	2	1
Privies unable to drain into Sewer	13	18	16
Privies able to drain into Sewer	3	6	6
Total number of Privies in existence	16	24	22

DISPOSAL OF PAIL AND PRIVY CONTENTS.

SOUTH WARD

OLD PARK WARD

AND PART OF VICTORIA WARD

{
 To Gallows Inn Tip.
 }

MARKET WARD

GRANBY WARD

NORTH WARD

AND PART OF VICTORIA WARD

{
 Mr. Noon, Rutland Farm
 To Farmers: Mr. Pykett, Cotmanhay
 Mr. Bentley, Cotmanhay
 }

DISPOSAL OF DRY REFUSE.

SOUTH WARD	}	To Gallows Inn Tip.
OLD PARK WARD		
MARKET WARD	}	To Rutland Recreation Ground.
VICTORIA WARD		
GRANBY WARD		
NORTH WARD		To Mr. Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.

All Tips are Levelled and covered with soil.
Average distance to Tips 1.06 miles.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE HOUSING INSPECTOR.

Housing Acts and Regulations.

Number of houses erected during 1926.			
(a) Total (including numbers separately under (b)	..	..	39
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts	..	..	38
(i) By the local authority	..	..	14
(ii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	24

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	121
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	121

Remedy of Defects without Service of Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	121
--	-----

Action Under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925.	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	2
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	
(a) By Owners	121
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	Nil

(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.				
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	..	157
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service Formal Notices :				
(a)	By Owners	..	..	..	157
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sec. II, 14 and 15 of Housing Acts 1925 :				
(i)	Number of representations made with a view of the making of Closing Orders	..	..	..	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	..	..	Nil
(iii)	Number of Closing Orders determined	..	..	..	Nil
(iv)	Number of Demolitions Orders made	..	..	..	Nil
(v)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	..	..	..	1

Other Details Connected with Housing.

Paving of Yards under Section 25 P.H.A. (A) Act 1907	..	..	..	21
Sinkstones, Section 49 P.H.A. (A) Act 1907	..	..	..	Nil

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of Inspections and defects found during the year 1926 by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Drainage

Drains opened and cleansed	..	..	..	..	38
Drains provided with new traps	..	..	..	..	20
New Drains and inspection chambers	..	..	..	..	9
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	25
Drains tested by water after relaying	..	..	..	..	9
Drains tested by smoke	..	..	..	..	1
Sink pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	3
New sink waste-pipes provided and fixed	..	..	..	..	6
New sinkstones provided	..	..	..	..	5
Broken inspection covers renewed	..	..	..	..	9
Backyards repaired or re-paved	..	..	..	..	41
Floors in houses repaired	..	..	..	..	12
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	6
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Defective stairs	..	..	..	..	7
Windows made to open	..	..	..	..	12
Defective spouts repaired	..	..	..	..	10
Pantry vent and light improved	..	..	..	..	5
Defective coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	10
Dirty houses cleansed	..	..	..	..	5
Defective brickwork pointed	..	..	..	..	19
Dampness in rooms remedied	..	..	..	..	7

W.C.'s and Urinals.

Water Closets, new basins fixed	..	..	..	..	15
Defective fittings provided	..	..	..	..	25
Choked Water Closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	34

Miscellaneous Defects not enumerated in above tables :

Nuisances from animals improperly kept	..	..	..	..	15
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	12
Small defects remedied in premises	..	..	..	..	54
Number of Inspections to premises	..	..	..	..	1978
Re-visits to premises during repairs	..	..	..	..	1516
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	14
Number of Informal Notices issued	..	..	..	..	143
Number of Notices not complied with	..	..	..	..	1

Privies, Ashpits and Ashbins.

Privies made into Water-closets	..	..	3 privies to 7 W.C.'s	
Pail -closets into Water-closets	..	..	3 pails to 3 W.C.'s	
Defective Ashpits	..	..	..	9
New Ash-bins provided	..	..	..	74
New pails provided to pail-closets	..	..	..	45
Number of inspections made to Privies	..	..	..	44
Number of inspections to Ashbins	..	..	..	8660
Number of inspections made to Ashpits	..	..	..	11467
Number of inspections made to pail-closets	..	..	..	9377

Offensive Trades.

Only 1 registered premises, Tripe Boiler	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections to premises	..	..	..	40
Number of Notices or complaints	..	..	..	Nil

Common Lodging-houses.

Only 1 Common Lodging-house in Borough	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	40
Number of Notices issued	..	..	..	1

Places of Amusements.

Premises are visited from time to time and reports made by Senior Sanitary Inspector to Health Committee and Licensing Authority.

Petroleum Acts.

These Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Joseph B. Duro.

Number of Petrol Licenses issued	..	..	..	23
Number of Carbide of Calcium Licenses issued	..	..	..	7
Number of Inspections made	..	..	..	112

Canal Boats Acts.

These Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Joseph B. Duro.

Number of Canal Boats on Register	..	..	..	38
Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	15
Number of infringements found	..	..	..	1
Prosecutions	..	..	..	Nil
Number of men on board	..	..	..	16
Number of women on board	..	..	..	12
Number of children on board	..	..	..	6

Bakehouses.

Number of bakehouses on Register	..	..	..	29
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	12
Number of Notices issued	..	..	..	Nil

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Number of Cowsheds on Register	..	..	..	8
Number of milkshops	..	..	..	132
Number of visits	..	..	..	35

Slaughter-houses.

Registered Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	7
Licensed slaughter-houses	..	..	..	14
Number of visits made	..	..	..	1158
Number of Notices issued	..	..	..	2

Surrendered Food Stuff.

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. T. B. beef
 7 Foreign beasts kidneys.
 42 lbs. tinned corned beef.
 1 set beasts lungs.
 1 sheep's liver.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ beast's liver.

Disinfection of Premises.

Number of rooms disinfected 394
 These include not only infectious cases, but after death from Cancer and Tuberculosis and also Free Library. A formalin spray containing 10% Commercial Formalin is used.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901.

Inspections of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Inspections	Notices.	Pros.
Factories (including Factory Laundry)	8	Nil	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	48	2	Nil
Workplaces (other than outworkers premises)	32	Nil	Nil

		NUMBER OF DEFECTS		
		Found	Remedied	Ref. to H M. Pros. Inspector
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts				
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances.				
Sanitary	Insufficient			
Accommo-	unsuitable or			
dation.	defective	1	1	

Outworkers.

The number of outworkers in the first half of the year was 70. And in the second half 48

Number of visits paid to the premises 32

JOSEPH B. DURO

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

CYRIL E. ADCOCK,

Junior Sanitary Inspector.

Shops Acts.

The Shops Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. B. Duro. Two trades are governed by Local Acts, viz. : (a) Boots and Shoes ; (b) Barbers and Hairdressers.

8 cases were submitted to Court for contravening the Shops Acts : 7 were warned and paid costs ; 1 was fined 10/-

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR 1926.

CECIL E. E. HERINGTON,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor	Coun. J. PROCTOR.
G. W. WOOLLISCROFT)	„ J. WOOLLEY.
(Chairman)	Principal Heaton.
Alderman A. HENSHAW.	F. P. SUDBURY, Esq., J.P.,
„ W. SHAKSPEARE	C.C.
Coun. G. H. BROUGHTON	S. R. WOOD, Esq., M.A.
„ A. HENSHAW	Mrs. PRIOR.
„ L. MIDGLEY	
„ J. H. MILLARD	

STAFF (1926).

School Medical Officer (also Medical Officer of Health).

CECIL E. E. HERINGTON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S..
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Part Time Medical Officers.

Tuberculosis Officer .. B. S. NICHOLSON, M.D., D.P.H.
(County Tuberculosis Officer).

Ophthalmic Surgeon .. T. E. A. CARR, M.B., B.S.
(County Ophthalmic Surgeon).

Dental Surgeon .. A. L. HODGKINSON, L.D.S.

Nose and Throat Surgeons of the Nottingham Throat, Ear and
Nose Hospital.

School Nurses (also Health Visitors).

		Appointed
Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B.	..	21st June, 1914
Miss M. A. SHAKSPEARE, C.M.B.	..	1st March, 1921
Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B.	..	1st June, 1922
Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B.	..	18th May, 1925

Clerks.

Miss L. TRUEMAN	..	..	15th May, 1923
Miss H. CLARKE	..	..	13th Oct., 1924

Borough of Ilkeston Education Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
For 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ILKESTON EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work done by the
School Medical Department during the year 1926.

As the Medical Inspection of the Schools in the Borough was
completed for the year, when I commenced my duties in December,
the bulk of this report deals with events which occurred during
the time that my predecessor, Dr. King, held office.

Yours obediently,

CECIL HERINGTON.

School Medical Officer.

TOWN HALL,
ILKESTON,
March, 1927

CO-ORDINATION.

- (a) *Infant and Child Welfare.* The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer in charge of the Infant Welfare Centres. The School Nurses are also Health Visitors for Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

The records of infants who attended the Welfare Centres are preserved for the information of the School Medical Officer and School Nurses.

- (b) *Nursery Schools.* There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

- (c) *The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.* All children below school age have access to the Welfare Centres, where their parents can obtain advice and suggestions as to treatment. In 1925 a scheme for the supervision of "toddlers" was instituted, and an additional Health Visitor and School Nurse was appointed in order to enable this work to be carried out.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene. The general cleanliness of the schools appears to be good. All the floors are swept daily with Dusmo and are scrubbed three times a year. The lighting, warming and ventilation appear to be satisfactory in the majority of the schools. The sanitary conveniences are sufficient and are kept in good order. The children in all the schools have facilities for washing, and drinking water is available.

In many cases the old fashioned multiple desks are still in existence, but I am informed that these are gradually being replaced by the modern dual type.

The subject of school hygiene was fully dealt with in the previous annual report to the Education Committee.

Medical Inspection. The Board's schedule of Medical Inspection has been closely followed, three age groups having been inspected V.I.Z. Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers.

Entrants consist of those children who have been enrolled since the last Medical Inspection, or who for some reasons have previously escaped inspection ; intermediates are all children who attain their eighth birthday during the year and leavers are those who attain their twelfth birthday during the year or those who are due to leave during the year and have not been examined as twelve-year-olds.

Particulars of the numbers of children examined are given in Table I at the end of this report. Specials, are children recommended for examination by the Nurses, Teachers or parents, and who do not fall into the routine age groups.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Uncleanliness. 352 individual children were found to be unclean. This does not compare well with the figure for 1925 which was 237, possibly the shortage of fuel and the consequent scarcity of hot-water may to some extent account for this. Details of the work done by the School Nurses in connection with the uncleanliness scheme are given in Table IV., Group V.

Malnutrition. A remarkable decrease in the number of children found to be ill-nourished is disclosed by the inspection returns for last year. The figures for 1925 and 1926 are given below for comparison.

	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.		
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Total
1925	39	31	7	5	82
1926	8	49	12	—	69

Skin Diseases. The small number of skin diseases discovered at routine inspections compared with the relatively large number at special inspections is a tribute to the vigilance of the Nurses and Teachers.

Out of 123 cases submitted for special examination, all except four were in need of treatment ; this is one of many examples of the important work done by School Nurses and Teachers in preventive medicine.

The percentages of those children inspected and in need of treatment in the various age groups are given in Table 1B. These percentages show a reduction when compared with last year, and this reduction is most marked in the entrants group. The attention given to the “toddlers” under our Child Welfare Scheme is no doubt to a large extent responsible for this.

Details of the findings at Medical Inspections are tabulated at the end of the report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Children suspected by the Head Teachers of suffering from infectious and contagious diseases are provisionally excluded from school and referred to the School Medical Officer at the Clinic. No child is re-admitted to school after having suffered from an infectious disease without a certificate signed by the School Medical Officer.

The scheme indicated in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education in 1925, is closely adhered to. It was not necessary to close any school or department during the year under review.

FOLLOWING UP.

Every child found to be suffering from a defect is kept under supervision and regularly visited by the school nurse concerned. He or she is also periodically examined by the Medical Officer until the defect has ceased to exist.

Summary of School Nurses Work for 1926.

	Nurse Sher- lock.	Nurse Shaks- peare.	Nurse Blair.	Nurse Webster	Total
Visits <i>re</i> School Absentees ..	—	278	273	346	897
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease ..	—	91	108	140	339
Visits <i>re</i> Medical Inspection Defects	—	128	116	45	289
Visits <i>re</i> Inspection for Cleanliness	—	8	4	4	16
Visits to Schools for Medical Inspection	—	44	42	26	112
Visits to Schools for Cleanli- ness	—	36	34	39	109
Special visits to Schools ..	—	54	29	15	98
Number of children examined for Cleanliness ..	—	7772	9239	5641	22652
Number of notices issued <i>re</i> Verminous Conditions ..	—	210	174	291	675
Number of notices issued <i>re</i> other Defects	—	39	166	32	237
Attended Refraction Clinics	14	—	—	—	14
Visits <i>re</i> Refractions cases ..	—	35	32	35	102
Visits to Schools for Dental Inspections	—	1	—	—	1
Attended Dental Clinics ..	44	—	—	3	47
Visits <i>re</i> Dental Inspection Defects	—	9	—	—	9
Attended School Clinics ..	204	17	—	—	221
Attendance of children for Treatment	2692	222	—	—	2914
Visits referred from Clinic ..	—	2	—	—	2
Visits <i>re</i> Tonsil and Adenoid Operations	—	—	5	15	20
Journeys to Hospital with children for T. and A. Operations	—	2	1	1	4

The following is an analysis of 1,236 visits paid by School Nurses to absentees from school on medical or alleged medical grounds :—

Infectious Diseases	332	Boils	9
Infectious Disease Contacts	7	Headache	2
Influenza	181	Impetigo	42
Rashes, not defined	20	Injuries and Sprains ..	17
Bronchitis	57	Burns and Scalds	6
Coughs and Colds	218	Septic Wounds	30
Pneumonia	7	Pyrexia	9
Tonsilitis	59	Ear-ache	11
Adenitis	17	Digestive Disturbances ..	20
Toothache	13	Operation	4
Conjunctivitis	1	Attending Hospital	4
Blepharitis	5	Chorea	2
Sickness and Diarrhoea ..	20	Defective Clothing	1
Jaundice	2	Miscellaneous Conditions ..	56
Rheumatism	2	Referred to Clinic	5
Chilblains	2	Fitness for School	6
Debility	16	Out or returned to School when visited	53

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Miss Sherlock, the Senior School Nurse, attends the Clinic in Albert Street each morning. The Medical Officer attends on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, from 10 to 12. Minor ailments are treated at the Clinic and advice given to parents.

Tonsils and Adenoids. The scheme for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids instituted in 1925 continues to give every satisfaction. Now that the children are kept in the hospital for three days after operation, the parents appear less unwilling to give their consent than formerly. Every child is examined before re-admission to school, and a period of two weeks is allowed to elapse between returning from hospital and recommencing school.

Tuberculosis. Suspected and definite cases of this disease are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer who attends the Dispensary in Albert Street, on Wednesday mornings and afternoons. Contacts are also recommended to present themselves for periodical examination.

Vision Errors of refraction are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon who attends the Clinic on Saturday mornings when required.

Dental Defects are treated at the Clinic by Mr. Hodgkinson, L.D.S., who also carries out dental inspections at the schools. I am pleased to record that the Education Committee have extended the dental scheme, allowing for an increased number of inspection and treatment sessions, this will come into operation in April, 1927.

Crippling Defects and Orthopædics. No scheme exists for dealing with these defects. A few children have attended the Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital and have derived much benefit therefrom, many of these cases have been able to receive treatment at this hospital through the efforts of the N.S.P.C.C.

This subject was fully discussed in Dr. King's report for 1926.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

Classes are held in the playgrounds of most of the schools when the weather is favourable, this practice is to be encouraged when the surroundings are such as to enable the teaching to be carried on without undue distraction of the attention of the children.

Several school journeys to places of interest in the neighbourhood were undertaken during the year and were much appreciated.

No school camps were organised, but twelve boys (orphans) were sent to the Derbyshire Schools Camp at the cost of the Ilkeston Education Committee.

There are no open-air classrooms, day or residential open-air schools in the borough.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Arrangements have been made with the Derbyshire County Council by which Ilkeston has one-third of the services of three Physical Training Organisers.

Instruction in physical training is also given by the teachers. Certain children are excluded from drill by the Medical Officer, if he is of the opinion that they will suffer harm.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

A Feeding Centre has been established in connection with the Gladstone Street Cookery School. The children attending receive two meals a day every day except Sundays. No payment is made for these meals, as only children are permitted to attend whose parents are in straitened circumstances.

The children are selected by the Education Committee or the School Medical Officer. If they live at a distance their tram fares are paid by the Committee. The menus are periodically submitted to the Medical Officer for his opinion and suggestions.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Every senior school has access to the Corporation open-air Swimming Bath for at least half-an-hour each week. In addition life saving instruction is given and special tuition classes in swimming are held in the evenings for girls.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Parents are invited to be present when their children are examined at routine inspections. Their presence is very desirable, as it is so much more effective to explain to them verbally than in writing the requirements of their children. The majority of the parents take advantage of the opportunity offered of discussing the health of their children with the doctor.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers are very helpful at Medical Inspections especially in those cases where the parents are unable or unwilling to be present. In all cases where such facilities exist, they willingly put their rooms at the disposal of the Medical Officer.

They also send children in need of treatment to the Clinic and see that they wear their glasses during school. The teachers are fully aware of the value of the School Medical Service and do not spare themselves in their efforts to further its objects.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

The two School Attendance Officers forthwith acquaint the School Medical Officer with any case of infectious disease that comes to their knowledge. They also render much valuable assistance by seeing that children attend regularly at the Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Inspector Nottingham of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is untiring in his efforts on behalf of the welfare of the children in the borough. His help is often sought by the School Medical Department, especially in cases where parents are unwilling to allow their children to receive treatment advised.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

A register is kept of all children who come under the above heading. This register is frequently revised and the children concerned are kept under supervision by the Medical Officer and Nurses.

All children suspected of being mentally deficient or dull and backward are carefully examined from a scholastic point of view by the Head Teachers. They are then referred to the School Medical Officer who submits them to physical and mental tests. Those falling into certain categories are notified to the local control authority under the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.

As there is no special school provided by this Authority for mentally defective (educable) children, most of these are taught in special classes at the ordinary schools.

It will be seen by referring to Table 3 that in 1926 there were 72 feeble minded children within the meaning of the Act, attending the elementary schools in the borough and 3 were at no school or institution. No child was notified to the Local Control Authority.

The School Nurses regularly visit all blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children, and report on any change in the conditions they find.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Apparently no change has been made with regard to the conditions of employment of children since the last report was written.

The following table gives the number of children of school age employed, and the nature of their employment :

OCCUPATION	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Newspaper Sellers ..	6	—	6

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

I am informed that no special inquiry was undertaken during 1926.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Table I —Return of Medical Inspections

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	612
Intermediates		..	..	..	483
Leavers	..	..	..	..	543
TOTAL					1,638
Number of other Routine Inspections	..			..	14

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	1,238
Number of Re-Inspections	..	..	1,165
TOTAL			2,403

B —Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP. (1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected (2)	Found to require Treatment (3)	
<i>Code Groups :—</i>			
Entrants	612	115	18·7
Intermediates	483	120	24·8
Leavers	543	129	23·7
Total (Code Groups)	1,638	364	22·2
Other Routine Inspections ..	14	6	42·8

TABLE II.

A.—Return of defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Re-quiring Treat-ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring Treatment	Re-quiring Treat-ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring Treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	8	49	12	—
Uncleanliness	15	—	4	—
Skin {	Ringworm—Scalp	1	25	1
	Body	—	1	—
	Scabies	—	5	—
	Impetigo	7	46	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculosis)	6	42	3
Eye {	Blepharitis	12	14	—
	Conjunctivitis	3	30	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	1	9	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	75	22	6
Ear {	Squint	16	8	3
	Other Conditions	3	9	3
	Defective Hearing	7	13	3
	Otitis Media	5	43	1
	Other Ear Diseases	—	11	—
Nose and Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils only	35	26	7
	Adenoids only	2	7	4
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	81	33	1
	Other Conditions	36	7	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		4	1	3
Defective Speech		—	—	1
Teeth—Dental Diseases		141	38	—
Heart and Circulation {	Heart Disease :—			
	Organic	5	2	4
	Functional	4	1	1
Lungs {	Anæmia	18	24	—
	Bronchitis	30	58	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	5	—
Tuber-culosis {	Pulmonary :—			
	Definite	1	4	—
	Suspected	—	—	41
	Non-Pulmonary :—			
	Glands	1	1	1
	Spine	—	—	—
	Hip	—	1	—
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—
	Skin	—	—	—
	Other Forms	1	—	2
Nervous System {	Epilepsy	—	—	6
	Chorea	2	17	5
	Other Conditions	3	10	—
Deformities {	Rickets	4	—	1
	Spinal Curvature	—	—	—
	Other Forms	6	1	3
Other Defects and Diseases		31	603	41

TABLE III.

**Numerical Returns of all Exceptional Children in the Area
1926.**

				Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind)	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
		At other Institutions. ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf)	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf. . .	2	2	4	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1	
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	—	2	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
Mentally Defective	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	37	35	72	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3	
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year ..	Feeble-minded	—	—	—	
		Imbeciles	—	—	—	
		Idiots	—	—	—	
Epileptics ..	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2	
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1	
		At no School or Institution	2	1	3	

TABLE III.—continued.

Physically Defective ..	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium			
		Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ..	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	1	5	6
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium			
		Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	12	4	16
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	1	3		
Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools	27	27	54	
	At other Institutions ..	—	2	2	
	At no School or Institution	2	8	10	
Physically Defective	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	At Sanatoria or Hospital			
		Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	4	1	5
		Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc. and including those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital		
Schools	—		—	—	
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—		—	—	
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—		—	—	
At Public Elementary Schools	16		10	26	
At other Institutions ..	1		—	1	
At no School or Institution	4	2	6		

TABLE IV.

**Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1926.**

Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Group V.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.				Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
				Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Skin—</i>						
Ringworm—Scalp	..	..	..	15	17	32
Ringworm—Body	..	..	..	11	—	11
Scabies	..	..	..	2	—	2
Impetigo	..	..	..	198	—	198
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	65	—	65
<i>Minor Eye Defects :—</i>						
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)				64	—	64
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>				60	7	67
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>						
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)				276	—	276
TOTAL				691	24	715

TABLE IV.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint), operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	237	2	—	239
Other Defect or Diseases of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	53	3	—	56
TOTAL ..	290	5	—	295

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	141
(b) Otherwise	2

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	117
(b) Otherwise	2

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total	Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
101	12	113	—	113

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

ROUTINE AGE GROUPS										Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	46	104	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
									Specials	..
										187
										607
										Grand Total
										..
										794

(b)	Found to require Treatment	..	..	..	769
(c)	Actually Treated	..	..	..	527
(d)	Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	..	..	..	—

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	..	..	..	1	} Total 49
Treatment	..	..	..	48	

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 676

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	43	} Total 85
Temporary teeth	..	..	42	

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	55	} Total 1138
Temporary teeth	..	..	1083	

(6) Administrations of general Anæsthetics for extractions .. Nil

(7) Other operations (Dressings and Sealings) 165

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 5.25

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses 22,652

(3) Number of individual children found unclean 352

(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil

(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws Nil



